The PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Volume VII. SATURDAY, February 1, 1794. Number 389.

Printed by JOHN SCULL, *in Front-Street next door to the corner of Market-Street.*

William Semple,

At the Stone House in Second Street, Is just beginning to open a large and General Assortment of DRY GOODS suitable for the present and approaching season—Also, GROCERIES, with Wines, Brandy, and Spirits; Ironmongery, Cutlery, Hardware, Tin & Copper, Crockery-ware, Mens, Womens, and Childrens Shoes, Mens Bootees, Country made and Imported Mens and Womens Hats, Medicine and Drugs, Bibles, and a large assortment of Books & Stationary, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, January 24, 1794.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of patented Land on Montours run, in Moon township containing 400 acres. No improvement worth mentioning, except eight acres of good meadow, which is well cleared and fenced. Time will be given for part of the payment, and good whiskey taken, if convenient to the purchaser, for the whole. For terms enquire of JOSEPH SCOTT, Esq. adjoining the premises.

January 20, 1794.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office, Bedford, January 1, 1794.

THOMAS *Crawford, William Murray, Robert Hamil, Charles Taggart, James Allen, Andrew Brown, Joseph M'Ferran, Gosper Myers, Solomon Linn, A la Citoyenne Pierrot, Joseph Ward, Aaron Buckley, John Gallaspy, Conrad Playsinger, James Allen, John Neil, Lt. Col. Wibert, Blaze M'Clung, John Armstrong, Andrew Lee, Alexander Hunter, Moses Shaw, John Hopkins, Philip Fletcher.*

THE partnership of Beaumont and Bryan being this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons indebted to the said firm are hereby directed to pay off their respective accounts without delay to Francis Bryan, who is hereby authorised to receive and settle the same, and those who have any demands on said copartnership, are desired to call on Francis Bryan for payment, at the store formerly occupied by Beaumont and Bryan near the mouth of Jacob's creek, on the Youghiogany river, where he carries on the business as usual.

W. H. BEAUMONT.
FRANCIS BRYAN.

January 14, 1794.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Alexander Craig, deceased, either by bond, note, or book account, as well as those who have any demands against said estate, are requested to call upon the subscribers on or before the first day of April ensuing, with their accounts properly attested, that the said estate may be adjusted.

SARAH CRAIG, } Admistrs.
CHARLES CRAIG, }

The subscribers propose pursuing the former business of keeping a Tavern and ferry; they flatter themselves with a continuance of their former customers, and hope to merit the favor of the public in general by paying due attention.

January 15, 1794.

Twenty Dollars Reward

DESERTED on the night of the 18th instant, from the garrison of Fort Fayette, Frederick Conrad Wilhelm, and Henry Strobel, soldiers belonging to the United States legion. Frederick C. Wilhelm is about 5 feet 11 inches high, short black hair, but sometimes wears a false queu, grey eyes, swarthy complexion, his fore teeth a little decayed, pleasant countenance, about 24 years of age, a German, but speaks good English, he has been bred to physic; it is probable he may make towards Philadelphia, as he has friends there.

Henry Strobel is about 5 feet 6 inches high, grey eyes, dark short hair, part of the crown of his head is bald, about 35 years of age, speaks broken English, has an open pleasant countenance. Whoever secures said deserters in any jail, or delivers them to the commanding officer of Fort Fayette, or any other military officer in this state, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges.

JOHN COOK, Captain 4th sub-legion.

Pittsburgh, 19th Jan. 1794.

WHEREAS my husband Joseph Kerr, has seen cause to advertise me in the Pittsburgh Gazette, and using my character in the most barbarous manner, by publishing the most enormous falsehoods; I must, though with the greatest reluctance, lay a few words [illegible] science. He says I left his bed and board without any lawful reason: his bed it is not, it is my own, as I had it when we were married, and whether I left his board without any lawful reason, I shall leave to all judicious persons to determine. Pray is it lawful for a husband to beat and abuse his wife in such a manner as to leave her in bruises all over her body, and then throw her in the fire, and as he himself told some of the neighbours, he did not think I would have come out alive if he had not dragged me out, then to turn me out of doors in the dark, and with the most indecent words ordered me to be gone. He discharges all persons from having any dealings with me, as I willingly wish to make away with his property. I suppose his reason is because I would not join with him in trying to appropriate the land my former husband sold to a certain John Perry, as Mr. Perry had neglected to record the bill of sale, although the purchase was paid, he supposed we could keep it, without paying any of the purchase money back, and when I told him I could not think [illegible] so, he treated me in a savage like manner, and said that I was always signing papers when I was out. I have not taken his method of justifying his character, as I can prove all I have written, and much more if legally called upon.

MARGARET KERR.

Dec. 14, 1793.

THE subscribers purpose carrying on the CABINET Business in a more extensive manner than heretofore, under the firm of EARL and BUCKINGHAM. Those who may please to favor them with their commands, may depend on the strictest punctuality; as they are determined by the quality of their work and attention to business to recommend themselves to the public.

WILLIAM EARL,
JOHN BUCKINGHAM.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 23, 1793.

REPORT *of the* SECRETARY *of* STATE, *on the* PRIVILEGES *and* RESTRICTIONS *on the* COMMERCE *of the* UNITED STATES *in* FOREIGN COUNTRIES

(Printed by order of the House of Representatives.)

(Continued from Saturday Jan. 18.)

GREAT BRITAIN admits in her islands, our vegetables, live provisions, horses, wood, tar pitch, and turpentine, rice, and bread stuff, by a proclamation of her executive, limited always to the term of a year, but hitherto renewed from year to year. She prohibits our salted fish and other salted provisions. She does not permit our vessels to carry thither our own produce.—Her vessels alone may take it from us, and bring in exchange rum, molasses, sugar, coffee, cocoanuts, ginger, and pimento. There are, indeed, some freedoms in the island of Dominica, but, under such circumstances, as to be little used by us. In the British continental colonies, and in Newfoundland, all our productions are prohibited, and other vessels forbidden to enter their ports. Their governors, however, in times of distress, have powers to permit a temporary importation of certain articles in their own bottoms, but not in ours.

Our citizens cannot reside as merchants or factors, within any of the British plantations, this being expressly prohibited by the same statute of 12 Car. 2. C. 18. commonly called the navigation act.

In the DANISH AMERICAN possessions a duty of six per cent. is levied upon our corn, corn meal, rice, tobacco, wood, salted fish, indigo, horses, mules, and live stock; and of ten per cent. on our flour, salted pork, and beef, tar, pitch, and turpentine.

In the AMERICAN islands of the UNITED NETHERLANDS and SWEDEN, our vessels and produce are received, subject to duties, not too heavy as to have been complained of: but they are heavier in the Dutch possessions on the continent.

To sum up these RESTRICTIONS, so far as they are important:

1st. In EUROPE—

Our bread stuff is at most times under prohibitory duties in England, and considerably duried on re exportation from Spain to her colonies.

Our tobaccos are heavily duried in England, Sweden, and France, and prohibited in Spain and Portugal.

Our rice is heavily duried in England and Sweden, prohibited in Portugal.

Our fish and salted provisions are prohibited in England, and under prohibitory duties in France.

Our whale oils are prohibited in England and Portugal.

And our vessels are denied neutralization in England, and of late in France.

2d. IN THE WEST-INDIES.

All intercourse is prohibited with the possessions of Spain and Portugal.

Our salted provisions and fish are prohibited by England.

Our salted pork, and bread stuff (except maize) are received under temporary laws only, in the dominions of France, and our salted fish pays there a weighty duty.

3d. IN THE ARTICLE of NAVIGATION

Our own carriage of our own tobacco, is heavily dutied in Sweden, and lately in France.

We can carry no article, not of our own production, to the British ports in Europe.

Not even our own produce to her American possessions.

Such being the restrictions on the commerce and navigation of the United States, the question is in what way they may best be removed; lessened, or counteracted?

As to commerce, two methods occur. 1. By friendly arrangements with the several nations with whom these restrictions exist: Or, 2. By the separate act of our own legislature for countervailing their effect.

There can be no doubt, but of these two, friendly arrangement is the most eligible. Instead of embarrassing commerce under piles of regulating laws, duties, and prohibitions, could it be relieved, from all its shackles, in all parts of the world—could every country be employed in producing that which nature has best fitted to its produce, and each be free to exchange with others mutual surpluses; for mutual wants, the greatest mass possible would then be produced of those things which contribute to human life, and human happiness; the numbers of mankind would be increated, and their condition bettered.

Would even a single nation begin with the United States this system of free commerce, it would be advisable to begin it with that nation; since it is one by one only, that it can be extended to [illegible] stances of either party render it expedient to levy a revenue, by way of impost, on commerce, its freedom might be modified, in that particular, by mutual and equivalent measures, preserving it entire in all others.

Some nations, not yet ripe for free commerce, in all its extent, might still be willing to modify its restrictions and regulations for us in proportion to the advantages, which an intercourse with us might offer. Particularly they may concur with us in reciprocating the duties to be levied on each side, or in compensating any excess of duty, by equivalent advantages of another nature. Our commerce is certainly of a character to entitle it to favor in most countries.—The commodities we offer, are either necessaries of life, or materials for manufacture; or convenient subjects of revenue; and we take in exchange either manufactures, when they have received the last finish of art and industry; or mere luxuries. Such customers may reasonably expect welcome, and friendly treatment at every market; customers too, whose demands, increasing with their wealth, and population, must very mortly give full employment to the whole industry of any nation whatever, in any line of supply they may get into the habit of calling for, from it.

But should any nation, contrary to our wishes, suppose it may better find its advantages by continuing its system of prohibitions, duties, and regulations, it behoves us to protect our citizens, their commerce and navigation, by counter-prohibitions, duties, and regulations also. Free commerce and navigation are not to be given in exchange for restrictions and vexations; nor are they likely to produce a relaxation of them.

Our navigation involves still higher considerations. As a branch of industry, it is valuable; but, as a resource of defence, essential.

Its value, as a branch of industry,

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January 20, 1794.

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THOMAS Campbell, William Mc-Clean, Robert Cunningham, Charles Taylor, James Gillespie, Andrew Ferree, Joseph Ferree, Esqr. Peter Myers, Solomon Lee, 2 [illegible] Cunningham, Patrick Hart, Aaron Dudley, John Gaddis, Conrad Fleyhorn, James Allen, John M'Clure, Widow M'Clure, Mary M'Clure, Thomas Hughes, Alexander Hall, Peter Shaw, John Hughes, Benjamin Miller.

W. H. BEAUMONT, P. M. BEDFORD.

January 1, 1794.

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JOHN COOK, Captain
4th sub-legion.

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WHEREAS my husband Joseph Kerr, has been cruel to abuse me in the Pittsburgh Gazette, and using my character in the most contemptuous manner, by publishing the most enormous falsehoods of me, though with the greatest repentance, by a [illegible] service. We have lived [illegible] bed and board without any lawful reason; the bed is not, it is my own, as I had it when we were married, and whether I ever board without any lawful reason, I shall leave it to indifferent persons to determine. I may [illegible] a lawful settlement and able [illegible] to the utmost of my power to relieve her [illegible] of all over her debts, and [illegible] her therefore, and all [illegible] her on my account after this date, as he has forfeited all claim to any part of my property, by his cruel usage to me, and his unnatural behaviour to his own children, and all persons are hereby cautioned against trusting her on my account, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting after this date.

Witness my hand this 18th day of January, 1794.

JOSEPH KERR.

Witness present,
JOHN CARSON,
JOHN CARSON, Jun.

I, the subscriber, purpose carrying on the CABINET Business in a more extensive manner than heretofore, under the firm of EARL and BUCKINGHAM. Those who may please to favor them with their commands, may depend on the strictest punctuality; as they are determined by the quality of their work and attention to business to recommend themselves to the public.

WILLIAM EARL,
JOHN BUCKINGHAM.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 23, 1793.

REPORT of the SECRETARY of STATE, on the PRIVILEGES and RESTRICTIONS on the COMMERCE of the UNITED STATES in FOREIGN COUNTRIES

(Printed by order of the House of Representatives)

(Extracted from Monday Jan. 13)

GREAT BRITAIN admits in her ports, our vessels, bringing [illegible] wheat, flour, meal, rice, pease, and beans, tar, pitch, and turpentine, flax, and hemp, [illegible] a pre-[illegible] of her own, limited always to the term of a year, but hitherto renewed from year to year. She prohibits our salted fish and other salted provisions. She does not permit our vessels to carry thither our own produce.—Her vessels alone may take it from us, and bring in exchange rum, melasses, sugar, coffee, cocoa-nuts, ginger, and pimento. There are, indeed, some treed ves in the island of Dominica, but under such circumstances, as to be little used by us. In the British continental colonies, and in Newfoundland, all our provisions are prohibited, and our vessels forbidden to enter their ports. Their governors, however, in times of distress, have power to permit temporary importations of certain articles in our own bottoms, for a limited time.

Our vessels cannot ride as coasters [illegible] encountered by the same [illegible] Car. 2. C. 18. commonly called the navigation act.

In the SPANISH AMERICAN colonies a cargo of [illegible] pease, rice, [illegible] wood, salted fish, pickled onions, [illegible] and lumber [illegible] per cent. or more than [illegible] or [illegible] American [illegible] UNITED NETHERLANDS [illegible] our vessels and produce [illegible] duties, but [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

the executive's council, where his influence was but trifling. To a man of his way of thinking and turn of mind it must have been a disagreeable talk to give the sanction of his name to sentiments which his heart must disapprove.

The November packet is arrived at Halifax, and has set sail for England. One important piece of intelligence brought by this vessel, which bears the stamp of probability and has not been communicated to the American republic is, that a peace has been proposed by the cabinet of St. James, who feared a revolution of the people, a descent from France, a national bankruptcy and the effect of the defection of Prussia and the United Netherland.s

This peace is to be settled upon the basis of the ancient relations between France and England; but the United States are to be left without countenance from either party, no new advantage to be granted to her commerce, and her means of aggrandizement are not to be assisted.

To give success to this negociation, the court of London has communicated confidentially to the executive council, an exact account of the tame conduct of the American government towards France, during the war.—This communication has not had all the effect the English ministry intended it to produce, to the disadvantage of the American interest and character: France will never forget her elder sister republic, the country where liberty had her birth; but the delusion of a people too frank and open to resist the designs of her secret enemies ought to be no more, and it is time they should shrink from the precipice on the brink of which they stand.

Pittsburgh, January 25.

A detachment of federal recruits under the command of Captain John Cook, sailed from this place on Monday last, for Fort Washington, on their way to Head Quarters at Green-View, on the south west branch of the Miami.

On Tuesday the 7th inst. the Comptroller General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania having been previously notified by the serjeant at arms, attended in the hall of the senate—when the clerk of that honorable body read to him the articles of impeachment preferred against him, by the House of representatives—the Comptroller requested a copy of the articles, and time to be allowed to make his reply—a copy was ordered to be delivered, and Wednesday next assigned for him to give his answer.

Allegheny County, ss.

List of causes set down at December term 1793, for trial at March term, 1794.

Richard Tea[illegible]	vs	John Ormsby
Ephraim Blaine,		
Michael Huffnagle & Co.	vs	Ad. Robertson
Stephen Roper	vs	John Ormsby
Michael Rincer	vs	John Dehuff
Robert Orr	vs	Samuel Sample
William M'Cleary administrator &c. of John Gemley,	vs	Wm. Johnson
William Elliot	vs	Ad. M'Kinley
Lesse of W. Boggs	vs	Jas. Laughlin
Lesse of J. Metzgar	vs	John Mate
W. Turnbull & Co.	vs	Isaac Craig
William Earls and James Kerwin	vs	John Fisher
Lesse of John Montgomery	vs	Jas. Snodgrass
Daniel Elliot's administrators	vs	John Penn & J. Penn, jun.
Jacob Sitler	vs	J. M'Masters
Alexander Fowler	vs	John Penn & J. Penn, jun.
John Reardon	vs	R. Craighead
Barnabas M'Elhaton & Ann his wife	vs	Wm. Irwin.
W. Reddens adm.	vs	J. Castleman
Samuel Purviance	vs	W. Sutherland
Lesse of J. Campbel	vs	John Bell
Commonwealth	vs	W. M'Clure
John Mead	vs	A. Kirkpatrick
William Adare	vs	Hugh Brody & Lewis Pearce
John Dunlap and Sarah his wife	vs	Aaron Work
John Dunlap	vs	Aaron Work
Jonathan Plumer	vs	James Finney
Lewis Pearce assig. of Hugh Brody	vs	Wm. Adare
Catharine Whitacre	vs	John M'Kee
Lesse of D Gilleland	vs	David Hanna
Wm. Amberson	vs	Sam. Jackson
William Lea	vs	Wm. Little
John Cheney	vs	James Bell
William Irwin	vs	Alex. Graham
Oliver Drum	vs	Thos. Wilson
James O'Hara	vs	U. Wheler
William Weir	vs	Reynolds Ross & A. Jacobs
Lesse of J Hamilton	vs	A. M'Culloch
Price Devore for the use of John M'Cready	vs	Moses Devore
James Gumble and Alexander Ewing	vs	John Nevill
Peter Smith	vs	John M'Kee
Oliver Ormsby	vs	Geo. Loveless
Ormsby & Gregg	vs	Geo. Loveless
Joseph Applegate	vs	Alex. Fowler & W. Rowly
Isaac Hazlehurst	vs	Wm Wilson
Arthur Gardner & James M'Call	vs	W. Wilthoff & John Irwin
Lesse of J. Mausman	vs	Samuel Barr

ANECDOTE.

AN honest bluff country farmer, meeting the parson of the parish in a bye lane and not giving him the way so readily as he expected, the parson, with an erect cheek, told him he was better fed than taught. Very true, indeed, sir, replied the farmer, *for you teach me, and I feed myself.*

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, January 18.

A letter from Baltimore to a gentleman in this city informs, that a vessel is arrived there from Amsterdam—the captain of which reports, that the French have taken Ostend, the army and military stores therein—that the Duke of York accompanied by one officer, only, had made his escape, and was arrived in England—The above vessel was in the Downs about the middle of November, where the captain received this intelligence.

Extract of a letter from New York, January 14.

"A vessel has arrived from Ireland after a passage of eleven weeks. By her we learn that on the 16th of October, the army of prince Cobourg, amounting to 80,000 men was attacked and resisted with success owing to the excellent position he had taken. But fearing the event of a second attack he called for a reinforcement of the whole army of the duke of York amounting to 30,000 men.

On the 18th the two armies were attacked by 70,000 republicans and completely defeated, with a loss say the official accounts of the vanquished generals of 6000 men, but nearer 20,000 say the passengers.

The English government has given orders to repair the fortifications of Plymouth.

William Semple,

At the Stone House in Second Street,

IS just beginning to open a large and General Assortment of DRY GOODS suitable for the present and approaching season—Also, GROCERIES, with Wines, Brandy, and Spirits; Ironmongery, Cutlery, Hardware, Tin & Copper, Crockery-ware, Mens, Womens, and Childrens Shoes, Mens Bootees, Country made and Imported Mens and Womens Hats, Medicine and Drugs, Bibles, and a large assortment of Books & Stationary, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, January 24, 1794.

TO BE SOLD,

On Tuesday the 28th inst. at the late dwelling house of Van Swearingen, Esq. near the mouth of Buffaloe, Ohio county, Virginia.

HAY, corn, rye, wheat, and barley, together with two stills, one containing 110 gallons, and another containing 60 gallons, with still tubs, and other necessary implements thereunto belonging, Negroes, cattle, horses, and many other things too tedious to mention. Nine months credit, by giving bond with approved security. All persons who have any legal demands against the estate of the said Van Swearingen, in Ohio county, are requested to bring in their accounts, properly attested, so as preparations may be made for payment, as one of the subscribers will attend at West Liberty, the Friday and Saturday previous to Ohio county court, which is commonly held on the first Monday in February, and all those who do not please to attend on the above days, will attend at the house of John Dodd, in the town of Washington, where one or either of the subscribers will attend to receive such accounts. And also all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to come and make payment as soon as possible to the subscribers, or either of them, living in and near the town of Washington.

ISAAC LEET,
A. SWEARINGEN, } Exec'rs.
JOHN DODD,

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JOHN COOK, Captain
4th sub-legion.

Pittsburgh, 19th Jan. 1794.

TWO Tracts of Land of mine being advertised for sale by the Sheriff on the 28th inst. in order to serve my creditors by removing any objection in the way of the sale, think it proper to give notice, that I do not mean to dispute the possession, but will instantly give it up. I think it necessary to signify this, as it is known I dispute the possession of my Mills, lately sold to Abraham Kirkpatrick & John Woods, but the Mills I think were sold in an unfair manner, during my absence in Philadelphia, and at the low price of little more than 500l. when, with further notice, they would have brought at least 3000 dollars.—Of these I will not give possession until the utmost rigor of the law shall drag my body from them, owing to the sense I have of the plan laid and executed to obtain my property at an undervalue.

ALEXANDER FOWLER.

January 18, 1794.

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MARGARET KERR.

Dec. 14, 1793.

is enhanced by the dependence of so many other branches on it. In times of general peace it multiplies competitors for employment in transportation and so keeps that as its proper level; and in times of war, that is to say, when those nations who may be our principal carriers shall be at war with each other, if we have not within ourselves the means of transportation, our produce must be exported in belligerent vessels at the encreased expence of war freight and insurance, and the articles which will not bear that, must perish on our hands.

But it is a resource for defence that our navigation will admit neither neglect nor forbearance. The position and circumstances of the United States leave them nothing to fear on their land-board, and nothing to desire beyond their present rights. But, on their sea-board, they are open to injury, and they have there too, a commerce which must be protected. This can only be done by possessing a respectable body of citizen seamen, and of artists and establishments in readiness for ship building.

Were the ocean, which is the common property of all, open to the industry of all, so that every person and vessel should be free to take employment wherever it could be found, the United States would certainly not set the example of appropriating to themselves, exclusively, any portion of the common stock of occupation. They would rely on the enterprise and activity of their citizens for a due participation of the benefits of the seafaring business, and for keeping the marine class of citizens equal to their object. But if particular nations grasp at undue shares, and more especially, if they seize on the means of the United States to convert them into aliment for their own strength, and withdraw them entirely from the support of those to whom they belong; defensive and protecting measures become necessary on the part of the nation whose [illegible] it will be disarmed of its defence: its productions will lie at the mercy of the nation which has possessed itself exclusively of the means of carrying them, and its politics may be influenced by those who command its commerce. The carriage of our own commodities, if once established in another channel, cannot be resumed in the moment we may desire. If we lose the seamen and artists, whom it now occupies, we lose the present means of marine defence, and time will be requisite to raise up others, when disgrace or losses shall bring home to our feelings the error of having abandoned them. The materials for maintaining our due share of navigation, are ours in abundance; and, as to the mode of using them, we have only to adopt the principles of those who thus put us on the defensive, or others, equivalent and better fitted out to our circumstances.

The following principles, being founded in reciprocity, appear perfectly just, and to offer no cause of complaint to any nation.

1st. Where a nation imposes high duties on our productions, or prohibits them altogether, it may be proper for us to do the same by theirs, first burthening or excluding those productions which they bring here, in competition with our own of the same kind; selecting next such manufactures as we take from them in greatest quantity, and which at the same time we could the soonest furnish to ourselves, or obtain from other countries; imposing on them duties, higher at first; but heavier and heavier afterwards, as other channels of supply open.—Such duties having the effect of indirect encouragement to domestic manufactures of the same kind, may induce the manufacturer to come himself into these states; where cheaper subsistence, equal laws, and a vent of his wares, free of duty, may insure him the highest profits from his skill and industry. And here it would be in the power of the state governments to co-operate essentially, by opening the resources of encouragement which are under their controul, extending them liberally to artists in those particular branches of manufacture, for which their soil, climate, population, and other circumstances have matured them and fostering the precious efforts and progress of household manufactures by some patronage suited to the nature of its objects, guided, by the local informations they possess and guarded against abuse by their presence and attentions. The oppressions on our agriculture in foreign ports would thus be made the occasion of relieving it from a dependence on the councils and conduct of others, and of promoting arts, manufactures, and population at home.

2d. When a nation refuses permission to our merchants and factors to reside within certain parts of their dominions, we may, if it should be tho't expedient, refuse residence to theirs in any and every part of ours, or modify their transactions.

3d. Where a nation refuses to receive in our vessels any productions but our own, we may refuse to receive, in theirs, any but their own productions. The first and second clauses of the bill reported by the committee, are well formed to effect this object.

4th. Where a nation refuses to consider any vessel as ours, which has not been built within our territories, we should refuse to consider as theirs, any vessel not built within their territories.

5th. Where a nation refuses to our vessels the carriage even of our own productions, to certain countries under their domination, we might refuse to theirs, of every description, the carriage of the same productions to the same countries. But as justice and good neighbourhood would dictate, that those who have no part in imposing the restriction on us, should not be the victims of measures adopted to defeat its effect, it may be proper to confine the restriction to vessels owned or navigated by any subjects of the same dominant power, other than the inhabitants of the country to which the said productions are to be carried. And to prevent all inconvenience to the said inhabitants, and to our own, by too sudden a check on the means of transportations, we may continue to admit the vessels marked for future exclusion, on an advanced tonnage, and for such length of time only, as may be supposed necessary to provide against that inconvenience.

The establishment of some of these principles by Great Britain, alone, has already lost us in our commerce with that country and its possessions, between eight and nine hundred vessels of near 40,000 tons burthen, according to statements from official materials, in which they have confidence—This involves a proportion loss of seamen, and ship wrights, and ship building, and is too serious a loss to admit forbearance of some effectual remedy.

It is true we must expect some inconvenience in practice, from the establishment of discriminating duties. But in this, as in many other cases, we are left to chuse between two evils. These inconveniences are nothing, when weighed against the loss wealth, and loss of force, which will follow our perseverance in the plan of indiscrimination. When once it shall be perceived that we are either in the system, or habit, of giving equal advantages to those who extinguish our commerce and navigation, by duties and prohibitions, as to those who treat both with liberality and justice, liberality and justice will be converted by all into duties and prohibitions. It is not to the moderation and justice of others, we are to trust for fair and equal access to market with our productions, or for our due share in the transportation of them; but to our own means of independence, and the firm will to use them. Nor do the inconveniences of discrimination merit consideration. Not one of the nations before mentioned; perhaps, not a commercial nation on earth, is without them. In our case, one distinction alone will suffice, that is to say, between nations who favor our productions and navigation, and those who do not favor them. One set of moderate duties, say the present duties, for the first, and a fixed advance on these, as to some articles, and prohibitions as to others, for the last.

Still it must be repeated that friendly arrangements are preferable with all who will come into them; and that we should carry into such arrangements all the liberality and spirit of accommodation, which the nature of the case will admit.

France has, of her own accord, proposed negociations for improving, by a new treaty on fair and equal principles, the commercial relations of the two countries. But her internal disturbances have hitherto prevented the prosecution of them to effect, though we have had repeated assurances of a continuance of the disposition.

Proposals of friendly arrangement have been made on our part, by the present government, to that of Great Britain, as the message states: but, being already on as good a footing in law, and a better in fact, than the most favored nation, they have not, as yet, discovered any disposition to have it meddled with.

We have no reason to conclude that friendly arrangements would be declined by the other nations, with whom we have such commercial intercourse as may render them important. In the mean while, it would rest with the wisdom of Congress to determine whether, as to those nations, they will not surcease exparte regulations, on the reasonable presumption that they will concur in doing whatever justice and moderation, dictate should be done.

TH. JEFFERSON.

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American Affairs.

PHILADELPHIA, January 15.

Yesterday, Captain Culver, in a sloop belonging to this port, arrived at Reedy Island, from Havre de Grace. She is the vessel sent by our executive with dispatches asking the recall of Citizen Genet, and brings we understand, dispatches to our executive in return.

The arrival of this vessel enables us to lay before our readers the following very interesting letter.

HAVRE, November 2.

In my last of the 8th ult. I informed you of the general rising to crush the efforts of despotism at a blow, I now have to inform you of some of the effects of those vigorous measures.—The duke of York is made prisoner, and has been conducted to Lisle. It has been proposed in the convention to expose him in Paris to public view in an iron cage, in return for the treatment which one of our deputies at Toulon experienced from the English, and for the enormities committed in that city.

One hundred and thirty deputies have been arrested, several have been guillotined, and others are under trial.

Valenciennes, Quesnoy, and Conde are evacuated. Furnes, Nieuport, and Malines are taken. Ostend is bombarded, and the port of this city is to be filled up when taken.

Our 44,000 municipalities are equipping each a horseman completely accoutred. All our young men from 18 to 25 years of age are marched towards the frontier.

It is the intention of the national convention to make all the despots their enemies beg pardon and humbly sue for peace. The rebels in Vendee are exterminated; their leaders are taken. The army in that quarter march to Toulon, which must soon be retaken.

Lyons is taken and is now called the Freed City.

I believe that overtures are made for an offensive and defensive treaty with the United States of America.—I hope they will not be found backward in this business. Their existence as a republic depends on our succes.

———

The following articles are received by the ship Washington arrived at New York, from Cork:

BRUSSELS, October 22.

The great and bloody battle which should have crowned all the former victories of the campaign, and from which we expected such brilliant success was fought on the 15th and 16th inst. unfortunately to the disadvantage of the combined armies.

You will have seen what the government has thought fit to tell the public in the official bulletins. But the facts you may be assured, are such as I have stated.

The loss of our army is 5000 men killed and wounded, among whom are 115 officers. The prince of Anhalt Kautheu, who commanded the dragoons of Cobourg, on the left, was struck down by a shot, and it is now known whether he fell dead or alive into the hands of the enemy.

The French attacked us in all points at once, with from 70,000 to 80,000 men, commanded by Gen. Jourdan; Gen. Dupont commanded the right. Levasseur and Bentahole, the two representatives of the people appeared [illegible] combatants, whom they animated with loud cry of exhortation to advance, and as loudly menaced, when they seemed to hesitate. Behind their first line, an immense number of women, without fear or disorder, supplied the soldiers with ammunition, distributed brandy among them, and carried away the wounded: such were the means by which they obtained a victory over our brave and veteran troops.

The English who came just as the battle was beginning, were not in a condition to display their accustomed valor and intrepidity. They were exhausted by the fatigues of a forced march of nine leagues. Their cavalry were so out of order, that they were unable to act.

The prince of Saxe Cobourg writes in strong terms of the danger to which Austrian Flanders is now exposed; that without a reinforcement of 50000 men at least, he cannot answer for maintaining his present position; that he expects to be attacked in a few days; and that the French have augmented their army of the north to 170,000 men. He complains of the Dutch and even of the English. The instant that troops arrive here they are sent to join the army; as are all the stores and ammunition, which arrive in quantities, almost incredible, from Holland.

———

Letters received here from Baltimore say, that the Captain of the vessel arrived from Amsterdam, assures that it was currently reported and believed at Amsterdam, when he left it, about the 20th of November, that five or six counties in England were in a state of insurrection.

Jan. 17. It was yesterday rumoured that Citizen Genet is recalled. We hear that the sloop arrived in the river with dispatches for government brings no letters of recall.

Pittſburgh, February 1.

The obſervations on the correſpondence of the miniſter of France with our executive, publiſhed in the laſt Gazette, diſcover a warmth of attachment to the French cauſe highly pleaſing to every man in this country. Perhaps the ſeverity of expreſſion applied to Genet, however ſupportable on a rigorous conſtruction of facts, may be greater than there is any neceſſity for uſing. Conſidering the induſtry and zeal with which every ſentiment, motion, and meaſure of our executive is ſupported and impreſſed by town meetings and addreſſes, from New-Hampſhire to Georgia, and all the oratory of *earthly* gazettes; there ſeems little reaſon to fear that their conduct will want either approbation or reſpect. To me the danger ſeems to be on the other ſide; that we ſhall forget the nature of their authority, and miſtake a proclamation for a law. What but this ſpirit could have magnified the appeal to the people into ſo formidable an offence. Silly as the obſervations ſhew the ſlander to have been, it was trumpeted all over the continent; and the addreſs would have been wanting in loyalty, which, with an approbation of the injunction of neutrality, did not reprobate the appeal.

I have no intention of entering into any lengthy or elaborate diſſertation, but only to make a few looſe remarks.

The diſputed article of the treaty is, to ſay the leaſt of it, ambiguouſly expreſſed. It is like what the lawyers call *a negative pregnant*, a denial implying a confirmation of the contrary aſſertion. And I have underſtood that ſome of high profeſſional rank explicitly aſſert, that Genet's conſtruction is right.

The treaty was made between France in proſperity and America in diſtreſs; what conſtruction of a doubtful article will France in diſtreſs expect from American in proſperity.

The ſtruggles of the two nations are in the ſame cauſe, liberty and right againſt tyranny and oppreſſion: a ſympathy might have been expected though at ſome expence.

If the article is now made clear, and Genet's conſtruction of it appears erroneous, this elucidation is the reſult of a nice and complex concatenation of arguments and compariſons. It ariſes not immediately and of courſe out of the words themſelves.

The miniſter of a nation whoſe exiſtence depends on the deſtruction of precedents is excuſable if he miſtook the meaning of an article whoſe meaning precedents muſt, in a great degree, determine.

Any man is excuſeable who knowing Americans only in their war with Britain, ſhould conclude that it is their *principle* to lacrifice intereſt to liberty.

One who plays for deep ſtakes ſeldom plays well. Great peril and great proſpects hardly ever meet. All the world is combined againſt France.—The alternative before them is ſucceſs and liberty, or ſlavery and death. Gueſs, for ſome of you can, what muſt be their paſſions: and ſay, in ſuch paſſions is their conduct to be ſquared by the cool rules of diſcretion. Say is a miniſter, who ſeems warmed with all their enthuſiaſm, to be ſeverely ſcanned, if to ſave his own country, he endeavours to draw out all the advantages of the only friend it has on earth.

Did he bring this country into peril? Is there danger of war with Britain? Whoever conſiders the temper and connection of the two countries will ſay no. What is Britain to get by a war with America? She has tried and ſorely rues the experiment. If ſhe take our ſhips, or burn our towns, ſhe ruins her own merchants by deſtroying their goods; for they are in fact theirs till their debts are paid: Nor do I ſee the difference whether the ſhip belong to London or Philadelphia: the property is Britiſh, or the fund out of which the Britiſh debts muſt be paid. We can longer hold out to want their manufacture, than they to want our conſumption. They will ſtarve for want of bread, before we ſtarve for want of buckles.

If even our executive had ſanctioned Genet's conſtruction of the article, and permitted the equipment of privateers; what right had Britain or Spain to call this a breach of neutrality and a cauſe of war? Have they a right to expect neutrality *from* us, when they do not obſerve it *to* us? What! muſt we conſider thoſe nations as neutral, friendly, and impartial, who occupy our territories with an armed force, and ſupply our enemies with arms and ammunition? Suppoſing this not the act of thoſe governments, we had a right to expect a proclamation of neutrality, to reſtrain their ſubjects.

I hold it eſſential to our proſperity to preſerve the confidence, friendſhip, and attachment of France; and we ought to believe, that ſhe will never forgive a cold look, in a lowring hour. The ſucceſs of the French revolution is nearly connected with our ſucceſs. Some great and near example is neceſſary to bring the nations of Europe to common ſenſe, and convince them that a republic is not another word for anarchy. The language of courts now is, that there can be no government without a king. This is the prejudice of the old world, and prejudice never was ſubdued by reaſon. They muſt have an example, and an example among themſelves, of a republic happy and ſtrong. Britain will never be *friendly* to us, and her arming the Algerines againſt us is but one of the ordinary acts of her general and fixed policy. It is indeed ſomewhat more explicit than her uſual meaſures: and perhaps the gathering clouds of diſſention between us and France may, with our gentle ſubmiſſion, render my cloak for her enmity needleſs. But whatever be her conduct, her heart will always be againſt us. Britain may be at peace, but ſhe will never be our friend: a cold indifference will cover a ſettled rancour. Such alſo will be the ſpirit of Spain. Our proſperity is inconſiſtent with their power: they muſt keep us under, to prove to their own ſubjects, that there can be no proſperity but under a monarchy. For if ever they ſuffer their provinces to believe that a republican government is a happy and a good one; *they are loſt to them.*—Thus Britain and Spain are the *natural enemies* of America. But France is our *natural friend*. The ſyſtem of property in the Weſt Indies will render the principles of the French revolution unacceptable in their iſlands. It is probable that they will adhere to the cauſe of kings. If the French iſlands become provinces of Britain and Spain, though the principles of the French ſhould render it inconſiſtent to conquer, their intereſts will require them to detach, theſe provinces from Britain and Spain, in order to leſſen the power of their adverſaries, and open markets for their own trade. The French republic, if freed from its enemies and eſtabliſhed in power will, as they did to us, engage its protection to the provinces of Britain and Spain, if like us, they will declare themſelves independent, and lay their ports open to the whole world. The narrow and ſelfiſh commercial regulations of Britain and Spain will accelerate this event. Our *intereſt* is therefore cloſely combined with the ſucceſs of the French; and we ought now, when our countenance may be of ſome ſervice to them, endeavor to ſecure their friendſhip and affection.

It may be aſked what marks of friendſhip to France, or juſt reſentment to Britain ought America to ſhew? I would go this far. I would ſtrain the laſt nerve to pay the debt we owe to France, in this critical and glorious hour. I would ſend her in the way of commerce all the proviſions which we can ſpare. I would tell Britain that we *will* navigate the ocean as free ſtates, and enter the ports of France with every article allowed by the law of nations. I would tell Britain that ſhe muſt call in the dogs of war which ſhe has let looſe upon us. I would tell her that ſhe muſt ſurrender that country, which is ours by treaty. Till ſhe comply with theſe dictates, I would receive none of her manufactures. If this failed I would go and take by force thoſe forts withheld by injuſtice. If we dare not do theſe things, what is our ſovereignty and independence, but a name.

Waſhington, 24th January, 1794.

According to the new French calender their year begins on the 21ſt of September, the day that the ſun croſſes the line, and alſo the birth day of their republic. The year is divided into twelve months, each of thirty days, leaving five days and odd hours belonging to no month.—The months are divided, each into three decads, of ten days, making every tenth day a day of reſt.

*** *A meeting of the Pittſburgh Fire Company is to be held this evening at the Indian Queen, in Front Street.—The members are requeſted to be punctual in their attendance.*

February 1, 1794.

The members of the Mechanical Society of Pittſburgh, are requeſted to attend their monthly meeting on Monday evening next, at the uſual place.

January 31, 1794.

Hemp Wanted.

A generous Price will be given for good clean HEMP, by

MARGARET ROSS.

Pittſburgh, Jan. 29, 1794.

A Gunſmith wanted to go to Fort Franklin, to whom good encouragement will be given. Apply to ISAAC GREGG, Pittſburgh.

NOTICE

IS *hereby to thoſe who ſtand indebted to the ſubſcribers, before the commencement of the company of Campbell & Langly, of the town of Waſhington, by bond, note, or book account, are requeſted to pay the ſame to Mr. James Langly, merchant, of the town of Waſhington, on or before the firſt day of March next, otherwiſe they will be ſued. Alſo thoſe who ſtand indebted to Meſſrs. Campbells, of the town of Greenſburgh, to come in on the aforeſaid time, and make payment, otherwiſe they will be ſued.*

There are at this time opened at the aforeſaid ſtores, a neat and general aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, ſuitable to the ſeaſon, which they will ſell low for Caſh or country produce.

TERENCE CAMPBELL.

Greenſburgh, Jan. 23, 1794.

WILLIAM HERD,

HAS juſt received from Baltimore, and is opening for ſale at his ſtore, on the weſt ſide of the Monongahela oppoſite this place, a general aſſortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which he will diſpoſe of on reaſonable terms for caſh, broken ſilver, or country produce.

January 8, 1794.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Major George M'Cully, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid ſtate, are requeſted to render their accounts, properly atteſted, to Nathaniel Iriſh, before the firſt day of April next.

ANN M'CULLY, Adminiſtratrix
NAT. IRISH,)
DUNNING M'NAIR) *Adminiſtrs.*

Pittſburgh, January 4, 1794.

FOR SALE,

By the Printer hereof.

A SMALL aſſortment of STATIONARY, conſiſting of Bibles, Pſalm Books, Spelling Books, Blank Books, &c. which he will diſpoſe of on a ſmall advance on coſt and carriage, to any perſon that will purchaſe the whole.

Pittſburgh, Jan. 31, 1794.

To the Public.

I Hope they will excuſe my troubling them once more with a ſhort anſwer to Mr. Gardner's laſt ſtatement of what he calls facts. So far he is right that I had the books for ſome time after the diſſolution of the partnerſhip, for this reaſon, he at that time had no ſettled home, and was obliged to be on his keeping for certain miſdemeanors, to indicate to be inſerted in the public papers—for the truth of the remainder part of his ſpeech (as I with none to believe me more than him without an indifferent proof) I will refer to the court of Waſhington, where the facts can be brought to their proper colour.

Alſo, I think it a duty incumbent on me, to let my former cuſtomers and friends know that there is no ſuch thing as a ſtore opening at the place he ſpoke of in the public papers.

JAMES M'CALL.

January 7, 1794.

THE REVENGE.

TO fair Louiſa with delight
I read aloud the heav'nly line
"Let no offence Revenge excite,—
"Forgive—forgiveneſs is is divine."

The pious maid renew'd the book
Without one diſbelieving word,
Yet, with a ſoft perſuaſive look,
Aſſented not to what ſhe heard.

I ſeiz'd the beauteous charmer's hand
And claſp'd her to my glowing breaſt;
I found my flame by rapture farm'd
And on her lips a kiſs impreſs'd.

Louiſa ſweetly rais'd that cheek
Which bluſhes, like the morning, veil'd;
In anger twice ſhe tried to ſpeak
And twice in ſweet confuſion fail'd.

At length reſolv'd the fair one ſtrove
To play the fly aſſaſſin's part,
And, bluſh'd with all the charms of love,
Revengeful ſmil'd me to the heart!

ANECDOTE.

THREE young lawyers riding from Bedford court, across the Alleghany mountain, obſerved an old Dutch woman riding before them, with a leg on each ſide of a dull horſe, whoſe ſides ſhe was pelting ſeverely with her heels,—ſaid one of them one of them to the other "I'll ride up and have ſome fun with her," and on riding up, obſerved, to the woman, that her ſteed was very lazy; "Yes, pezure; replied the old woman, he is juſt like the lawyers; he will take a fee on both ſides, and do very little after all."

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THOMAS RYERSON,

At the North-East Corner of Market and Fifth-ſtreets, Philadelphia, has opened a general aſſortment of IRONMONGERY, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, and SADLERY, received directly from the various Manufacturers in Europe, and which he propoſes to ſell in the wholeſale way only, ſo far as the nature of the buſineſs will admit.—Among theſe goods are

PLATED and braſs harneſs mounting aſſorted
Plated, ſilvered, and ſaded ſaddle furniture aſſorted,
Plated, ſilvered, ſaded, and common bridle do. do.
New-Market and ſerge deroy ſaddle cloths,
A great variety of worſted, twiſt, and ſtraining web,
Plated, ſilvered, and ſteel elaſtic ſpurs,
Sadlers, carpenters, and black ſmiths tools,
Shoemakers, coopers, and turners do.
Locks, hinges, bolts, and other houſe building materials,
Plain and fancy, metal, horn and paper buttons,
A variety of plated and common ſhoe and knee buckles,
Box and ſteel coffee mills from No. 0. to No. 5. and 6.
A variety of tinned iron table and tea ſpoons,
A variety of pewter and hard metal do.
Beſt and common pewter plates, diſhes and baſons,
Knives and forks aſſorted, from 3/6 to 15/. a dozen,
Butchers and hunters knives with ſcabbards
A variety of pen, pocket, and ſhoe knives,
Razors by the dozen or caſe,
Sciſſars and ſhears aſſorted in ſize and quality,
Bear, wolf, and fox ſteel traps. large and ſtrong,
Barr lead and ſhot, in bags aſſorted,
Rifle, bridled, and common gun locks,
Smoothing irons, iron pots, bake ovens, &c.
German, crowley, and bliſtered ſteel,
Sheep or wool ſhears of different ſizes,
Watch chains, ſeals and keys of different kinds,
White chapel and common needles,
Double and ſingle jointed ſpectacles,
Frying pans, ſhovels, and gardening ſpades,
Steel-yards and ſcale-beams, aſſorted,
Money ſcales and weights, in japanned and wooden caſes,
Curry combs, from No. 0. to the beſt kind.
Padlocks, and braſs cocks, aſſorted,
Beſt ſteel plate mill and croſs cut ſaws 5 1-2 to 6 1-2 feet,
Smiths anvils and vices, black and bright,
Andirons, with ſhovels and tongs, aſſorted,
Copper and patent teakettles, with other hollow ware,
Tin and iron in plates, by the box or Cwt.
Window glaſs 12 by 10—11 by 8 1-2 10 by 8, and 9 by 7,
White and red ground lead in kegs,
Plain and fretted braſs cabinet mounting,
Braſs and princeſs metal candleſticks,
Cruet ſtands, with ſuitable glaſſes,
Poliſhed cart, waggon, and other carriage boxes, aſſorted,
Engliſh and Dutch ſcythes, with ſtraw knives,
A capital aſſortment of caſt ſteel and other files,
Braſs and iron wire aſſorted,
A large aſſortment of needles & pins,
A great variety of ivory and horn combs, &c. &c.

N. B. It is expected that a general aſſortment of the above goods will be continued at the ſame ſtore and the uſual credit will be given, to perſons of a fair reputation, when required.

Philadelphia, Dec. 1, 1793.

A liſt of Letters remaining in the Poſt Office, Greenſburgh, Jan. 1, 1794.

MARY *Anderſon, near William Lochrey's, eſq. Job Briggs, near Redſtone fort; Joſeph Burwell, near John Wright's, eſq. James Crawford, Matthew Cannon, Fayette; Capt. William Clark, Black Lick, Peter Cole, Jacob Cooper, Jacob's creek; Charles Clinton, merchant, Union Town; Nicholas Dorſey, Richard Dill, care of James Bready eſq. David Dunſeath, John Elliot and Charles Elliot, Redſtone ſettlement; Caſper Early, care of William Lochrey, eſq. James Fulton, Long run; William Greer, Nancy Guthrie, care of Ezekiel Roddy; John Galloway, James Gilmor, care of James Pollock, eſq; Joſeph Galbreath, William Gottery, near Redſtone; Joſeph or John Grimes, John Guthrie, eſq. Robert Galbraith, eſq. George Hutcheſon, James Henry, near Turnbull's iron works; Henry Horbach, James Lammon, Union Town; Alexander Leſlie, Redſtone; Cornelius Lynch, Big Meadows; Samuel M'Connell, William M'Connell, Redſtone; Robert M'Kee, Pat. M'Ternan, of ditto, Robert Maxwell, ditto, Patrick M'Quade, Bruſh run; Samuel Man, Bruſh creek; James Mills, Fayette; William M'Mullan, of ditto; Keady M'Sherry, Redſtone old fort; William M'Farland, Union Town; Captain Samuel Muirhead, John Moore, Salem townſhip; John Nicholſon, Joſeph Nelſon, care of Robert Clark, Robert Parks, merchant; John Parker, John Ralſton, David Realy, Forks of Yough; John Rogers, Samuel Ray, ſchoolmaſter; Robert Scott, Fayette county; Adam Steel, of ditto; Revd. William Speir, James Shaw, Tyrone townſhip; John Sloan, care of William Todd, Eſq. Hugh Sharky, John Scott, Fayette; Doctor Eliſha Wall, Revd. Robert Warwick. Fayette, Matthew Willey, ditto; James Walker, near Hannaſtown, Iſaac Young, Fayette county*

JAMES ELLIOT,

IN New-Orleans, oppoſite to the Orange Grove, takes this method to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he is doing buſineſs on *COMMISSION*, and ſhall be thankful to thoſe who will favor him with their cuſtom either to purchaſe or ſell for them, and from his knowledge of the French and Spaniſh languages, he hopes to give ſatisfaction to all who may employ him, and in ſome meaſure relieve his countrymen from impoſitions laid on them by ſharping brokers. He keeps a boarding houſe for gentlemen, and will render all thoſe who board at his houſe every aſſiſtance in their buſineſs that he can.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable Tract of Land ſituate near the Monongahela river, about 7 miles from Pittſburgh, containing between 300 and 400 acres. Part of the tract is cleared, and the remainder is covered with excellent timber. There are a good griſt mill and ſaw mill, within half a mile, and a griſt mill and ſaw mill within about a mile of the premiſes.

Alſo ſundry other tracts of land for ſale. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, for terms may apply to the ſubſcriber living oppoſite the mouth of Turtle creek, Allegheny county.

GEORGE THOMPSON.

January 7, 1794.

TO BE LET,

THE Houſe in which Doctor Graham now lives, ſituate in Second ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. Joſeph Nicholas's. For particulars enquire of

WILLIAM EARL.

Pittſburgh, January 7, 1794.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Alexander Beer, deceaſed, are requeſted to make payment in three weeks from this date, to the ſubſcribers adminiſtrators—And all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to lay in their claims that they may be adjuſted.

ANDREW SWEARINGEN, Admrs.
LOVEY BEER,
Waſhington, January 3, 1794.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WHEREAS the Treaſurer of Allegheny county, has made report to us the Commiſſioners of ſaid county, that the following collectors, for the ſeveral townſhips in the ſaid county, have not ſettled their accounts to wit: John Chriſty, in Verſailles, for the year 1790; Patrick Murphy, in Pitt, James M'Kee, in Verſailles, for the year 1791; William M'Crea, in Pitt, Joſeph M'Dowell, in St. Clair, Henry Noble, in Fayette, Alexander M'Candleſs, in the ſecond diſtrict of Moon, Benoni Daviſon, in the third diſtrict of Moon, for the year 1792; David Hoge, in Pittſburgh, David Irwin, in Pitt, William M'Kaig, in Plumb, David Shaw, in Verſailles, Alexander Long, in St. Clair, Daniel South, in Fayette, Eliſha Vizae, in the ſecond diſtrict of Moon, for the year 1793.

The above mentioned collectors are required to ſettle up their ſeveral and reſpective accounts, with the Treaſurer of ſaid county, on or before the 12th day of February next, otherwiſe they will be proceeded againſt according to law.

JOHN IRWIN,
JOHN WILKINS,
ROBERT BROTHERTON, } Comrs.
January 14, 1794.

TO BE SOLD,

BY *Private Sale, two Town Lots, adjoining, with the improvements of a Horſe-mill tripple geered, all new and in good order. alſo a Dwelling houſe, all ſituate and laying in Elizabeth Town, on the Monongahela. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to Captain Curtis, in ſaid town, or to John St. Clair, carpenter, in Pittſburgh, who will give immediate poſſeſſion.*

Dec. 20, 1793.

WHISKEY

WILL be purchaſed with Caſh by the ſubſcribers at Pittſburgh; but to accompliſh the object of trade for which it is intended, it is neceſſary any whiſkey offered for ſale to them ſhould have paid, or ſecured, the duties, and be accompanied with the marks and certificates from the inſpector, or collectors, according to law.

The whiſkey muſt be good proof, for which 3/3 per gallon will be given, and the caſh paid on the delivery.

JOHN & CHARLES WILKINS & Company.
Pittſburgh, July 4, 1793.

ISAAC GREGG,

At his ſtore in Pittſburgh, the corner of Market and Second Streets

HAS juſt received a general aſſortment of well choſen GOODS for the ſeaſon, among which are ſome of the moſt faſhionable *mixed cloths*—Alſo, Madeira, Sherry, and other Wines of the firſt quality, and beſt Spirits and Brandy, which he intends ſelling at the moſt reduced prices.

All kinds of peltry will be taken in payment. Dec. 20, 1793.

Was committed to the Jail of Weſtmoreland county, a Negro MAN who calls himſelf ABRAHAM, and ſays he ran away from a James Caldwell, of Ohio county. He appears to be upwards of 40 years old, and was once in this jail before, at which time he ſaid he had ran away from near Baltimore. Alſo, a young Negro Man who calls himſelf RICHARD, and ſays he belongs to Thomas Clare, of Fayette county. The owners are deſired to come, pay charges, and take them away.

TIMOTHY BUELL, Jailor.

Greenſburgh, Dec. 26, 1793.

THE Commiſſioners of Weſtmoreland county wiſh to contract with workmen for building a COURT-HOUSE and PUBLIC OFFICES in the Town of Greenſburgh, of BRICK. Propoſals will be received by JOHN KIRKPATRICK and JOSEPH COOK, Eſquires, until the firſt day of February, 1794.

Greenſburgh, Dec. 21, 1793.

CAME to the houſe of the ſubſcriber living in Pittſburgh, a black HEIFER, riſing two years old, no mark or brand perceivable. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away in three weeks from this date, or ſhe will be ſold to pay her expences.

DANIEL M'HENRY.

January 4, 1794.

STOP THE VILLAIN.

Six Pounds Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber living in Allen townſhip, Cumberland county, a Negro fellow named ELICK, about 30, years of age, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high—had on and took with him, a blue cotton coat, fuſtian overalls, and jacket of a drab colour, fine and coarſe ſhirts, and coarſe trowſers, a wool hat, one ſhoe and one pump, a red ſilk handkerchief, and a pocket piſtol; he can read and write, plays on the fiddle, and underſtands diſtilling.—Whoever apprehends the above negro and ſecures him in any jail ſo that the owner may have him again ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

JOHN WILLIAMS.

December 27, 1793.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber, are hereby requeſted to come in and diſcharge the ſame in one month from this date, otherwiſe he will proceed againſt them according to law.

ADAM FUNK.

Pittſburgh, January 3, 1794.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS hereby given to all perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber, that country produce of any kind delivered in Waſhington, previous to the firſt day of February next, will be received in payment at the market price—but nothing but caſh will be taken ſubſequent to that date.

WILLIAM MEETKERKE.

Waſhington, Dec. 13, 1793.

Wanted, by the Printer hereof, a LAD of about 14 or 15 years of age, that can read and write Engliſh, as an Apprentice to the Printing Buſineſs.